principles of the league. Yet its commands are being flouted openly.

The latest case is that of Hungary and the Czecho-Slovaks, in which it is admitted that the latter might have been the aggressors, although now the advance of the Hungarian army is causing alarm. A few days ago they occupied Klagenfurth, in defiance of the orders of the Council of Four.

The fact is, nationalism shows un willingness to subside before inter nationalism. In the committee which passed yesterday's remarkable resolution Italy sits through her represen tatives here, who cannot hide their smiles whenever the league is mentioned, and the Italian people are resentful against the conference, de claring that they will get their re venge.

Japan seems to be merely watch ing the game, while at home in Japan agitation is going on against the British and Americans, and the demand is growing that Japan shall not enter the League of Nations without a racial equality provision.

Why France Pavors League. France is for the league only because that is the best thing she could

do to keep the United States in Europe, and her financiers are hoping also that it will keep the United States treasury still open. All the ples on humanitarian grounds, but withenthusiasm, it is plain to all close on humanitarian grounds, but withenthusiasm, it is plain to all close on humanitarian grounds, but withenthusiasm, it is plain to all close on humanitarian grounds, but withenthusiasm, it is plain to all close on humanitarian grounds, but withenthusiasm, it is plain to all close on humanitarian grounds, but withenthusiasm, it is plain to all close on humanitarian grounds, but withenthusiasm, it is plain to all close on humanitarian grounds, but withenthusiasm, it is plain to all close on humanitarian grounds, but withenthusiasm, it is plain to all close on humanitarian grounds, but withenthusiasm, it is plain to all close on humanitarian grounds, but withenthusiasm, it is plain to all close on humanitarian grounds and the complete of t observers, is supplied by Col. House, Lord Robert Cecil and President Wilson, and they have enough to lend some to the other representatives who sit around in Col. House's parior in the Hotel Crillon.

Spain is the only neutral which so far has shown any real enthusiasm; the others still are studying the covenant and seem to be uncertain how

The Swiss Council has just decided to submit the whole issue to the people. The Journal des Debats mys today that if this were done now it seems certain that a majority of the Swiss people would be against membership in the league. They do not like the obligations they must assume In economic measures for one thing.

Meanwhile, with this hesitancy even among the friendly Powers, there is increasing fear in many quarters of a rival league, formed by Germany, Russia and Japan if the Germans are not admitted to the orginal league. Lord Robert Cecil even has advanced this as an argument why the French should give up their opposition to the admission of Germany now. Not even enthusiasts like Col. House and Lord Robert can conceive of a world being run on a two league

POLITICS HOLDS UP **DECISION ON TERMS**

Continued from First Page.

fifty billions, yet his British experts know as well as the Americans that even fifty billions cannot be collected.

eround the question, "Shall we break it to the people now or gradually in the next two years?" with the world's bankers saying virtually, 'Fix the sum is nervously afraid to allow democracy now or ne credit." This is exactly to read the tablets upon which their fate is inscribed, but the old Moses was where the atuation was this morning wher, the Council of Three once more gathered in President Wilson's parlo for their daily discussion of what to do. Admittedly it is too late for the

AIR COLLISION KILLS THREE.

Planes Meet at 900 Foot Altitude at Buenos Ayres.

Buenos Ayres. June 10.—Three aviators were killed to-day in a collision between two airplanes at the military flying grounds here.

Arabian Mission Reaches France. Manseilles, June 10.—An Arabian mission to France, headed by Gen. Neuri Said Pashs arrived here to-day on board the French cruiser Jules Ferry. Gen. Neuri formerly was Chief of Staff to Emir Felsal, son of the King of the Hedjas and commander of his armies. He fought with the Allied armies in

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BORAH'S ACT SPURS CLAMOR IN BRITAIN

Release of Peace Terms Is Demanded by People and Newspapers.

ASSAIL WILSON'S STAND

Diplomatic Secrecy in Paris Compared With Attitude on London Treaty.

Special Wireless Despatch to Tan Sux. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved. LONDON, June 10.—With the publica-on of the facts concerning Senator torah's determined stand in regard to making public the peace terms there is a renewed demand here for enlighten-ment of the British public, either by conent of the peace delegates or by the use f methods like those of Senator Borah wapapers of every shade of political on are demanding the release of the terms and are criticising openly those responsible for the delay. Reports from the United States give full details of the action of the Senate. There are still

The Evening Globe, analyzing the twenty years," merely on account of differences between various sections of dent Wilson's attitude now with what

some British newspapers which suppor President Wilson and defend his princi

it was in 1918, says:
"President Wilson refused to acknowledge the London Treaty, declaring that secret agreements were against his sa-cred fourteen points. He said he could agree to none of the stipulations the Allies made with Italy, and would have nothing but an open covenant. This contention was mere mockers, for at the time when it was put forward the famous Council of Four already had been sitting in secret conclave for several weeks deciding the destinies of the world behind closed doors.

Sinister Influences Hinted.

"Ugly rumors still are going around as to the sinister influences responsible for the adoption of this secret policy. The astonishing thing is that instead of coming out into the open and confound tighter, so that although the text of the treaty is before Germany it has been refused definitely to our own British Parliament.

"The iniquitous and dangerous char-acter of this policy is recognized fully in America, and we have had recently such indignant protests from the Senate that the people are beginning to forget to question whether Germany will sign and are asking themselves if America

will sign.
"The debate in the Senate was characterized by outapoken condemnation of President Wilson's conduct of affairs in Paris. The whole world recognises and condemns the secret policy adopted there. President Wilson was one of those chiefly responsible for this policy. yet he says he cannot recognise the London treaty because it was made in

ecret.
"He knows quite well that there was a sound military reason for keeping the London treaty secret, just as he knows that every consideration demands that the Paris negotiations be made public. Therefore, when he flouts the London treaty he has not the shadow of an event of the title ble police."

reaty he has not the shadow of an excuse to justify his policy."

The Evening Stor says: "This is how open covenants are openly arrived at, Some fine day the British people will be allowed to read the text of the treaty and compare it with the official summary. The Germans have read it; the Americans have read it. Perhaps after all the other nations have read it we So the situation revolves daily may be graciously permitted to look at it "Then it will be known if the Saar terms are naked annexation. Apparently the treaty will be kept secret until it ceases to be subject to change. The new

Advantage to Germany Seen.

The Pall Mall Carette emphasizes the President to try to pull out; he must manner in which Germany is exploiting stay and try to bring the matter to a gates of the Allies seem to forget the practical consequences of this interminable nerve-wearing procrastination.

The Council of Four have blended

an extraordinary maladroitness with their hesitation. Nothing could have given the enemy more superfluous adtext of the treaty while copies are being circulated in neutral countries as fast as tween two airplanes at the military ingegrounds here.
The machines met at an aititude of the German printing presses could produce them. What could give a better handle to the pro-German agitator than the suggestion that the full terms dare not be exposed to free discussion by

Chile Denies Disorder Report.

Santiago, Chile, June 10 .- The Santiago newspapers are protesting vigor-ously against the publication of erron-eous reports in various countries of disorders in Chile. Tranquillity prevails

PREMIER UPHOLDS SO. AFRICAN UNION

Nationalists Fail to Move Lloyd George.

By the Associated Press.
London, June 10.—Great Britain cannot take any action which would mean

Africa. This, in effect, was the answer given to the deputation of the Nationalist party of South Africa by Premier Lloyd George in Paris on June 5.

The Premier received the deputation, which included Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog and Judge F. W. Reits. the former President of Orange Free State. It was explained that the chief object of the Nationalist party was to obtain restitution of the national status of the South African republic existing before the African republics existing before the Boer War.

Mr. Lloyd George in his reply said that the South African union was based on a fundamental agreement between the British and Dutch Governments and could not be dissolved by one element without the consent of the other. Great Britain therefore was unable to take any action which meant the disruption In his statement of the case Gen.

Herizog said that the deputation repre-sented the old populations of the Trans-vaal and Orange Free State. They were actuated by no race antogonism, but were determined by constitutional means to press their claims for independence. The Premier and The Premier made the point that the deputation did not claim to speak for the whole people of the union, nor even for the whole populations of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. He was unable to see how the British Government or the imperial Parliament ernment or the imperial Parliament could reopen "the great settlement forged out in the heat and trials of the last twenty years," merely on account of

CENSOR RAIDS STIR PARIS NEWSPAPERS

'Matin" Joins Socialist Press in Denouncing Premier Clemenceau.

Special Cable Despetch to The SUN and The Public Ledger.

Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved. Panis, June 10 .- The examperation of reached a climax to-day when the Motin, one of the most powerful newspapers in France, generally regarded as the organ of high finance, makes common cause rith the Socialists in denunciation of

Premier Clemenceau as the man who is preventing the nation from resping the full reward of victory.

A leading editorial is headed: "In spite of official raids we prefer France to Clemenceau." This refers to the action of agents of the military Government in Paris in breaking in the spite of the military government in Paris in breaking into the second control of the secon ment in Paris in breaking into the hor of M. Schoeller, business manager of the Matin, last Thursday, in an endeavor to find documents proving illicit deals between the national press bureau, which is attached to the War Office, and mem bers of the editorial staffs and compos

A similar search was made in the home of Secretary Hue of the Ocuve Absolutely nothing was revealed by the action, and the whole of the Paris press is up in arms against this unprecedented

The general belief is that the action was inspired by M. Mandel Clemenceau's chef du cabinet, who is known as the real censor, in hope of compelling the Matin and other papers to cease their attacks on Clemenceau's attitude in the peace conference. Here are the sallent phrases of the

"When the censorship is insufficient to impose silence on the newspapers it is aided by police searches, and magis-trates are forced to accept the escort of days of police rule which preceded the fall of the Second Empire. What aber-ration makes the authorities after the victory of 1918 seek to reestablish ar

Humiliates Small Nations.

After recalling the enthusiantic sup-port which the Masin gave the "Tiger" throughout the war it continues: "Never did the head of a Government

"Never did the head of a Government, have the prestige which Clemenseau enjoyed in November last. What has he done with it? As if for him nothing is changed since 1882. He is afraid to speak to England as equal to equal. With Wilson he has passed from the exaggeration of irony to the exaggeration of weakness. ion of weakness.
"At the conference he makes bon mots

which are not solutions. Contrary to the generous traditions of France, he amuses himself by humiliating the small nations which counted him as a de-fender. He is ignorant regarding most of our modern problems. The impor-tance of the financial and economic questions escapes him. He refused to listen to Marshal Foch on military guarantees. The financial policy of his Government consists of proposals for loans and plans for taxation, commencing by declaring that Germany must pay all and ending by helicitying that Germany must pay all and ending by believing that Germany will not be able to pay.

"Lost in His Solitude."

"We have refrained because of the immensity of his task from charging him personally with responsibility for the evil days which have fallen on France and have respected the most foolish acts of the censorship.

"But Clemenceau, lost in his solitude, took our warnings of national danger as less majeste. He has come to believe that France begins and ends in Clemenceau. In a position to rally around him the entire nation on a platform of national renaissance he has preferred, like monarchs by right divine, to place the supreme power in the hands

place the supreme power in the hands of the police. He is determined, doubt-easn by the advice of his detestable coun-sellors, to exploit his glory, which is great, to satisfy his grudges, which are small. There is nothing left but to pity him, to pity still more France, whose victory is being throw away."

Paris, June 10 .- By a vote of 276 to 127 the Chamber of Deputies to-day ex-pressed confidence in the Cabinet after discussion of an interpellation regardof the headquarters of the national office of the press. This organization supervised for the Press generally the purchase of paper and undertook to obtain exemption from the military savies. tary service of employees necessar the publication of the newspapers.

FONTAN'S PLANE DESTROYED. Accident Ends Attempt to Fly Across Atlantic.

Paris, June 10.—News was received here to-day that the machine of Lieut. Jean Pierre Fontan, who was compelled to land at Moncayo, forty miles northwest of Zaragossa, Spain, was destroyed in landing, and Fontan and his mechanic, Calmet, were slightly injured.

Lieut. Fontan left Villacoublay Sunday in an attempt to fly to Dakar, Africa, on the first leg of a flight across the Atlantic to Brazil.

PEACE WANTED NOW: LEAGUE DEFERRED

Continued from First Page. save civilization, league or no

league. Mr. Knox's resolution was a sur prise to almost everybody in the Senate. He has been working on it for a long time, however. Last December in a Senate speech he outlined a powerful argument for the plan which is crystallized into the formal declarations of the resolution. Coming from a former Secretary of State who is also a lawyer it commanded instant attention as likely to become the next step in the programme of

opposition to the League of Nations. Bright and early this morning Mr. Knox called on Senator Lodge (Mass.), Republican leader, and they were in conference until a few minutes before the opening of the Senate session. Neither of them gave an intimation that the Pennsylvanian had anything up his sleeye. Mr. Lodge was particularly cheerful follewing the conference, but confined his conversation to the events of the previous day and the victory which he considered the Republicans had won in forcing the treaty text into the Congressional Record. He expressed the confident opinion that there is now a majority in the Senate for at least three amendments to the league pact; one to cover American control of immigration, one to except the Monroe Doctrine and one to strike out Article 10, which binds member Powers to protect the integrity of each other's territories. More than that he was also confident that there were more than the necessary votes to reject the treaty entirely if it is not amended in vital particulars.

Senator Knez's Resolution.

When the session of the Senate was drening through the morning business Mr. Knox got the floor, introduced his resolution and asked that it be read he Paris press against the censorship It was followed with unwonted interest, for from the first sentence it was ecognized as a finished, carefully hought out, technically correct State document. It read:

Whereas the Congress of the United States in declaring, pursuant to its exclusive authority under the Constitution, the existence of a state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government solemnly affirmed that "committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States," that state of war had been thrust upon them by that Government, and thereupon formally pledged the whole military and naval resources of the country "to bring the confic

to a successful termination"; and Whereas the Senate of the United States, being a coequal part of the treaty making power of this Gov-ernment and therefore coequally responsible for any treaty which is concluded and ratified, is deeply concerned over the draft treaty o peace negotiated at Versailles, by which it is proposed to end our victorious war, and is gravely im-pressed by the fact that its provisions appear calculated to force upon us undesirable and far reaching covenants inimical to our free institutions under the penalty that failing to accept these we shall continue in a state of war while our cobelligerents shall be at peace and enjoying its blessings; that it is proposed to make us parties to a League of Nations under a plan as to which the people of the United States have had neither time to examine and consider nor opportunity to express regarding it a matured and deliberate judgment, whereas the treaty may be easily so drawn as to permit the making of immemediate peace, leaving the question of the establishment of a League of Nations for later determination; and that the treaty as drawn contains principles, guarantees and undertaking obliterative of legitimate race and national aspirations, oppressive of weak nations and peoples and destructive of human progress and liberty; therefore be it

Resolved by the Benate of the United States, That it will regard as fully adequate for our national needs and as completely responsive to the duties and obligations we owe to our cobelligerents and to humanity a peace treaty which shall assure to the United States and its people the attainment of those ends for which we entered the war, and that it will look with disfavor upon all treaty provisions going beyond these ends.

2. That since the people of the United States have themselves determined and provided in their Constitution the only ways in which the Constitution may be amended, and since amendment by treaty stipulation is not one of the methods by which the people have so prescribed

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United States, and the Senate of the United States cannot advise and consent to any treaty provision which would have such effect if en-3. That the Senate advises, in ac-

cordance with its constitutional right and duty, that the great paramount, if not the sole, duty of the Peace Conference is quickly to bring all the belligerents a full and complete peace; that to this end the treaty shall be so drawn as to permit any nation to reserve with-out prejudice to itself for future separate and full consideration by its people the question of any League of Nations; that neither such an article nor the exercise of the rights reserved thereunder. whether at the time of signature. the time of ratification, or at any other time, shall affect the substance of the obligations of Germany and its cobelligerents under the treaty, nor the validity of signature and ratification on their be half; and that any indispensable participation by the United States in matters covered by the league covenant shall, pending the entry of the United States into the league be accomplished through diplomatic commissions which shall be created with full power in the premises.

4. That this resolution indicates and gives notice of the limits of the present obligations against the United States in which the Senate of the United States is now prepared to acquiesce by consenting to the ratification of a treaty embodying peace conditions that may found otherwise acceptable to its judgment, and that the adoption by the Peace Conference of the foregoing reasonable limitations and positions will facilitate the early acceptance of the treaty of peace by the Senate of the United States will in nowise interfere with the League of Nations, as between these countries prepared to ratify the treaty without further consideration and will afford such a manifestation of real respect for the wishes of a great people as cannot fail more ready existing between ourselves and our cobelligerents.

5. That finally it shall be the declared policy of our Government in order to meet fully and fairly our obligations to ourselves and to the world that the freedom and peace of Europe being again threatened by any Power or combination of Powers the United States will regard such a situation with grave concern as a menace to its own peace and freedom, will consult with other Powers affected with a view to devising means for the removal of such menace, and will, the necessity arising in the future, carry out the same complete accord and cooperation with our chief cobelligerents for the defence of civili-

The resolution was referred to the in the day it was stated that early con-sideration would be given to it. That it will be reported, probably by a party vote, is accepted as certain; and Mr.

Introduction of the resolution indicates the strategy of the treaty's opponents in the coming phases of the contest. For some time, indeed practically since the beginning of the extraordinary session, a debate has been going on among Republicans as to the proper course. Some ated that would declare the attitude of what are they going to do about it? I the signers and notify the world that uncan t see what good it has done them to ess the treaty be amended to conform make it public. It doesn't change the o their views it could not be ratified. situation at all. A few weeks ago I o their views it could not be ratified.

Situation at all. A few weeks ago I would have regretted the publication and instead wanted a resolution intro-duced and passed. Mr. Knox has be-come the leader of the latter element and apparently has won the support of The Senator said he had not examined and apparently has won the support of Mr. Lodge, who a short time ago was regarded as leaning toward the "round the difference between th

rested that the Republicans, following

clare the state of war at an end, although it is possible, according to Republican leaders, that a resolution to that end will be introduced before long, possibly as the next step, if it shall prove necessary. A long delay in getting action on the Knox resolution might move the Republican leadership to bring forward a war ending declaration, which they are now generally convinced they have power te de. But that would have to be a joint resolution, and dealing with the House, which has not been keenly interested nor nearly so familiar with House has no part.

"It has not been customary in this country to adopt measures affecting established national policies and inter-ests without careful deliberation. This resolution is aimed to make clear to the American people what an entirely rea-sonable thing it is for the Senate to ask ample time for consideration of so com-plete and radical a departure from estab-

ber, that the primary and immediat business of the Peace Conference is t establish peace, and that the question of the League of Nations could be taken

Senator Knex was asked what course he would advocate in case the resolution were adopted and then ignored by the Peace Conference. He said the Senate would have no difficulty in separating the Peace Treaty from the league con-vention. An apparent effort by the Peace Conference, he said, to force the United States to take the treaty as it United States to take the treaty as it until it had been accepted the United States would continue at war with Germany, need not give the American pec ple any concern. Such a situation could be dealt with in a resolution of Con-gress. The President had declared repeatedly that hostilities have ceased and Congress could declare that the state of war has ended.

"We are by no means helpless," added

Democratic Leader Disagrees.

agreed about the feasibility of separatng treaty and covenant. would be impossible for the Sen ate to divide them," he said. "The other side will not be able to muster a majority vote to separate them or mate-rially to amend the treaty." Speaking of the publication of the

interested nor nearly so familiar with the peace situation as the Senate. is a difficult affair. The Knex resolution in merely a Senate matter, a declaration from the Senate in its capacity as part of the treaty making power, in which the Senator Knox States His Alms.

Explaining his resolution, Senator Knox said:

"The purpose of the resolution is to acquire for the people of the United States opportunity to consider and pass upon the League of Nations provisions after having been placed in possession of all information respecting those provi-sions. So far as the public is concerned, this feature of the treaty has been dis-cussed very little except in the way, of

piete and radical a departure from estab-lished policies. It would not be dif-ficult to insert in the treaty provision to accomplish what I propose: it could be done in three lines which would de-clare that any nation has the right to reserve without prejudice to itself for future separate and full consideration by its people the quantity of its people, the question of a League

"The resolution in effect provides that all European and other nations which wish to adopt the league can do so at once, so that no interference with the proposal, as to them, is suggested. The United States would, however, withhold its approval until the judgment of its people had been ascertained.

"The third important proposal is to serve notice on the Peace Conference that the United States Senate is not prepared to asquiesce in the ratification of a treaty containing the league, and that if such a treaty is presented it will be subject to delay. It reiterates the proposition I advanced back in December, that the primary and immediate

Senator Borah (Idaho) took the same view regarding separation.

"The treaty," he said, "makes it perfectly clear that Shantung has been transferred outright to Japan. Substantially the same thing is true of the Saar Valley."

INQUIRY INTO LEAK

WILL BEGIN TO-DAY

Continued from First Page.

Senator Hitchcock (Neb.) entirely dis-

reaty text, he added: "Now that the Republicans have it

the published symposis. He probably would ask the Foreign Relations Com-mittee to subpons Frazier Hunt, fortheir victory of the previous day in getting the treaty into the Congressional
Record, were disposed to force the fighting. They felt without exception that
their opponents had been demoralised by
the aweeping defeat and that it was the
right time to give another demonstration
of Republican equity and determination
to fight.

Senator Swanson (Virginia), another
administration leader on the Foreign
Relations Committee, said he had gone
over the treaty carefully and found surprisingly little information not given in
the semi-official summary insued some

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said, was with regard to the disposition of the Saar Basin, but he added: "Who cares how much France gets at

serves everything she guts in the treaty."
Senator Lodge said:
"There will be no difficulty in separating the league covenant and the the expense of Germany? France de

freaty."
Senator Reed (Mo.), Democrat, said:
"Any sensible person can see that it
is entirely possible to make a treaty of
peace with Germany, without binding

the United States to a League of Na-

Senator Moses (N. H.), Republican, said persual of the treaty had not changed his opinion that it would be

no difficulty matter to separate the

Continued from First Page.

earning how the treaty copies got here

Most of to-day the Senator was in seclu-sion, and rumor had it that he was framing a series of questions with which to draw out the information he wants. He has never asserted that he knows

by Frazier Hunt, formerly of the staff of

THE SUN but now on the European staff of the Chicago Tribune, and its inclu-sion in the Congressional Record this

morning in full made that ponderous document more bulky than in a long

Senatore Stlent on Plans.

Mr. Borah was not disposed to illu-

nine his own plans for the inquiry, and to more was Senator Hitchcock. The atters interest, as minority leader of the

oreign Relations Committee and also

as acting floor leader of the Democrata during the absence of Senator Martin (Va.), who is ill. is to demonstrate that

he "leak" was not the result of any in

vored people, while the Senate and the public were denied access to the document. Their charge has been that as the treaty seemed to be in circulation all over Europe and had been printed and sold at popular prices in Germany there was no possible reason why it should be denied to the American people and their representatives in the Senate. But Mr.

Hitchcock has seemed to assume that these charges involved imputation against the good faith or Administration agents and intends to try to make per-

clear that any such susple

treaty terms from the league

PASSIVE TO RHINE REPUBLIC French Official Says All of Allies Take Same Stand.

Paris, June 10.—The French Government's attitude toward the movement for a Rhenish Republic is passive, said a high French official to-day. He added; "The other Allied Governments take the same stand. Besides, the French Government cannot profit by this manifestation, since the promoters of the movement have placed the Rhenish Re-

public under the German Republic.
"The French forces have been in-structed simply to maintain order and prevent outbreaks of violence on either side. Order has been maintained, thanks to the presence of the French as well as the other Allied armies."



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LET POSLAM proper acts or breach of faith by Americans abroad. Senators Lodge and Borah merely declared that copies of the document were in this country and in the hands of favored people, while the Senate and the public were depend access to the document. START NOW TO

Would you be entirely rid of that distressing skin trouble? Would you drive away those pimples? Ite you desire a clear, fair skin free from az Washington, June 10.— Archbishop John Bonzano, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, will sail Saturday for Italy for a conference with Pope Benedict. The Archbishop expects to be absent from the United States about four months.

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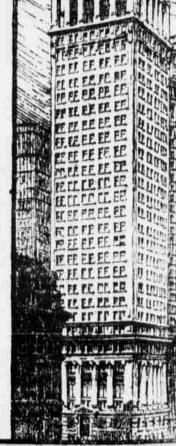
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